

There are some outrages which an offended community may pardon—but an error so grave as the one to which we have adverted, committed by a society which professes to be governed by Christian principles, by correct business habits, without which no individual can maintain the reputation of a fair dealer, and by an ardent desire to promote the cause of truth, we cannot palliate. We always loved the A. T. Society, but we still more highly value the virtues of honesty and sincerity—when the former repudiates the latter, we are constrained to withdraw our confidence from it, and with sadness of heart we bid it farewell.

Havana Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

HAVANA, Oct. 12 1852.
The famous manifesto, which Mr. Secretary Galliano addressed, on the 4th ult., to the agent here of the United States Contract Mail Steamers, having failed utterly, as we never for a moment doubted it would, in its purpose, and Mr. Smith, the purser of the Crescent City, having notwithstanding Don Martin's express commands to the contrary, ventured to return in that vessel to Havana, on Sunday last, the 31 instant, the Crescent City was ordered to leave the port within two hours, and all communication with her was forbidden by the authorities.

During the whole day on Sunday, the 31, it blew a strong gale from the North-east, causing a nasty chopping sea, especially in the narrow channel at the entrance of the harbor, so that it would have been with very great risk to its vessel had Captain Porter acceded to the request of the Port Captain, who was laying to in a boat in the very narrow part of the channel, who ordered him to stop his vessel.

This being impossible, because of the high sea, and his proximity to the rocks, which were distant only a few yards from his starboard beam, Capt. Porter had no other alternative than to proceed up the harbor to his usual anchorage, where he was speedily followed by the Captain of the Port, who from his boat, requested to see the ship's "roll." That having been handed to him, and observing that Mr. Smith's name headed the list still, as purser of the ship, he acquainted Captain Porter that his instructions from General Canedo were, that in case Mr. Smith returned in the vessel, he, the Captain of the Port, was to deny her entrance into the harbor, and therefore she must depart within two hours. Against this arbitrary measure, Captain Porter most energetically remonstrated, and tendered his protest, which the Captain-General refused to accept. However, it was got on shore, and delivered to the Acting Consul, Mr. Moreland.

The Crescent City entered this harbor about three o'clock, P. M., having the mails, and about sixty-five passengers on board, for Havana. During the time she was here, the government boats prevented all communication with her, rowing at a respectable distance around her, so that, with the exception of the Port, no other person was permitted to approach the vessel, which, to use their own term, was to all intents and purposes, *incommunicado*. At 5:30 P. M., the Captain of the Port again proceeded alongside the Crescent City, and ordered Captain Porter to proceed to sea forthwith, with his mails, passengers, and all. Here you must permit me to indulge somewhat in praise of the gallant Porter. In the first place there cannot be a particle of fear in the man.—Where is the other who would have ventured fearlessly like him between those forts, bristling with cannon, with his knowledge of a people, whose hot-headed stupidity was sufficient, had time been given them, to use that force against an unarmed vessel?

The Crescent City, without a pilot, had threaded her way, in the most seamanship manner, through the intricate navigation at the head of the bay, much to the admiration of the lookers on. But nothing could exceed the rapidity of Porter's movements upon receiving the final order to depart—his getting under weigh was one of the most superb acts of seamanship ever witnessed in this or any other harbor; and to the astonishment of Senior Luna, (the Captain of the Port,) who sat in his ten oared barge, biting his thumb nails, and the whole Spanish marine, the Crescent City was passing out of the harbor before Luna reached his office at the end of the wharf, where a multitude of people had assembled to witness the departure of the steamer, which was crowded with passengers. Here, again, Porter proved himself not only a thorough seaman, and an honor to the navy to which he belongs, but also a man of profound judgment; because, taking into consideration the irritating circumstances under which a United States mail steamer, in a time of peace, having the government mails and passengers on board, was being turned out of a friendly port, doubtless there were many wild spirits on board his ship, burning to make some sort of bravado demonstration in reply to the obscene gesticulations pantomimed from the shore, but for the prudence of Porter, whose ideas were far too lofty to permit such paltry evidences of disgust to be manifested by those on board the ship under his command. No notice whatever was taken of the people on shore. The Crescent City passed out of the harbor with all the pride and dignity of offended majesty.

"As, doubtless, in compliance with the government contract, the Crescent City will return here on the 14th instant, when force is, I understand, to be used to prevent her entering the harbor, perhaps it will be interesting to you to read the Government history of the affair, which after four days of deep cogitation on their part we were at last, in the columns of the Diario de la Marina, on Thursday morning, favored with the result of their meditations. But they having condescended to personalities with regard to Captain Porter, in the latter part of their manifesto, introducing for the hundredth time, a circumstance with regard to a French ship in which Porter was charged with having acted with inhumanity, but which he completely refuted at the time, to the satisfaction of everybody but those who were prejudiced against him, such pettiness is scarcely worth noticing. But so many acts of barbarous inhumanity may be charged to the local authorities of Cuba,

that it may not be out of place to repeat one of many which came to my knowledge lately, at Jamaica.

It appears that not very long ago two fishermen, in a boat, not more than fourteen feet keel, had gone out from one of the neighboring islands to fish; but, unfortunately, having been driven by a gale of wind on the coast of Cuba, where they were washed upon the beach, and found almost lifeless, instead of that humanity and kindness which they had a right to expect from the authorities of a friendly nation in amity with their own, they were confined nine months in a *fort* at the east end of the island, because they had come to the island without a passport!

On the night of the 9th instant, between midnight and one o'clock, three policemen, headed by the Colonel Francisco Concha, entered the house of a respectable female, a pensioner of the Com. Villanueva, the Intendant of Havana, (she having nursed his only son) and after committing the most scandalous outrages in the house of the defenseless woman, they took one of them to prison, an American named Lucinda, who had ventured to remonstrate against their arbitrary conduct.

There can be no doubt that all these frightful acts of oppression, which are of daily occurrence, never reach the ears of the Captain-General, or, as usually a stop would be put to them; and, unfortunately, the press is so shackled as to prevent the possibility of such abuses becoming public, though that medium consequently the unscrupulous scoundrels do just as they please, with the greatest impunity. So it is, that one clothed with the garb of a police officer, such a person may commit acts that any other, doing the same, would be sent to the galloes for. The malatto Johnson, since he has been received into the ranks of spies, has, within the last few days, been attempting an act so daring, that in any other country but this he would soon have received the reward of so criminal a deed. This wretch has had the audacity to venture to address, against her will, the only daughter of a respectable American lady, threatening the latter with imprisonment unless she acceded to his deposed propositions; and as this is perfectly true, perhaps it will be as well through this medium, as I shall not have another opportunity, to acquaint General Canedo that this man has the audacity to say that the Captain-General of Cuba upholds him in his villainy.

The old man Gonzalez, upon whose estate some time ago, Colonel Gallien found hidden some arms and ammunition, perfectly broken down from his long confinement, *incommunicado*, and weary of life, has, within the last few days, made a full confession of his implication in the late conspiracy, but unhappily, the wretched old man has compromised a great many others.

We witnessed two or three days ago, on the road from the "Cerro," eight prisoners on horseback, a lady and gentleman and four musketeers, in their own conveyance, and four mules laden with muskets, on horseback. Ten others prisoners were brought in yesterday. In retracing these circumstances to you, the intention is merely to prove that the reports which reached you, of a conspiracy being on foot in this island, were not without foundation. But that the natives of Cuba can ever hope to obtain independence from their own efforts alone is altogether chimerical, and the sooner they give up the idea the better as it must only lead to their ruin.

Five hundred Bozal negroes were landed at Ortigosa about the latter end of last month. After the negroes were put on shore, the vessel was burnt. It seems to be a favorite place this Ortigosa. A large cargo was landed there only in July last, according to the information which I received from one of the purchasers.

Since my return from Mexico, I have not enjoyed very good health, and as this place, according to the government, statement which I enclose to you, is in the extreme unhealthy, I shall leave for Charleston by the first good opportunity stopping at Washington on my way to New-York, and upon my arrival at the latter place, I will not fail to give you as succinct an account as is in my power, of the state of Cuban affairs.

The Charlotte Road.

We are pleased to learn by the *Carolinaian*, that the track of the Charlotte Railroad was completed on the 21st inst. to the town of Charlotte.

On the completion of the work the *Carolinaian* remarks:
The Charlotte road, we imagine, will be the first great connecting link on the great route North and South. An immense force is now on the Central Railroad, commencing at Goldsboro, and which will connect, via Raleigh, with Charlotte. When this road is completed, the mails and travel will doubtless be at once transferred to this line. The road in a short time must become a profitable concern.

We congratulate our neighbors of Charlotte on the completion of this first connecting link between the two sisters, whose people united by identity of interests, will unquestionably become more intimately acquainted by the completion of this enterprise. We trust and confidently believe that this road will advance the interests, increase the prosperity and give an fresh impetus to the development of the resources of both States. The celebration of the completion of the road will take place on Thursday next. We have no doubt but our friends in Charlotte will have everything in a style worthy of the occasion.

THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.

will be opened and in operation, it is expected, to LaGrange, Tenn., a distance of 50 miles, by the 1st of January next. The distance between LaGrange and Tusculum, near one hundred miles, will be rapidly completed, when it will connect with the Tusculum and Deatur Rail Road fifty miles long, which will be re-laid and in operation by the same time.

LARGE YIELD OF CORN.

We are informed that Mr. George S. Peay, who resides on Rocky Creek, in this District, has gathered this season ninety-eight bushels of corn from one acre!—*Chester Standard.*

Effect of Extreme Cold.

The intensity of cold experienced by the expeditions engaged in the search of Sir John Franklin, was truly astonishing. Dr. Sutherland states in his Journal, recently published in London, that Pastorcelli's spirit thermometer stood at 40 deg. below zero; and the mercury in Fahrenheit was frozen as solid as a leaden bullet.—Even under cover, between decks, it was 10 deg. below zero. Vinegar, porter and ale were frozen in the casks; castor oil became as hard as a horn; and the other liquid contents of the medicine chest were in a state as little adapted for use had they been required. Of the effect of the cold on metals, the Doctor says:

"It was necessary to be very careful with our drinking cups. Tin never suited, for it always adhered to the lips, and took a portion of the skin along with it. A dog attempting to lick a little fat from an iron shovel, struck fast to it, and dragged it by means of his tongue, until, by a sudden effort, he got clear, leaving several inches of the skin and subjacent tissue on the cold metal. One of the seamen endeavoring to change the size of the eye of the splice in his track-rope, put the marline-splice, after the true sailor-fashion, into his mouth; the result was, that he lost a great portion of the skin of his lips and tongue."

Death From a Love Potion.

A very melancholy occurrence took place in the town of Clare, Eng., lately. A young man of good character, engaged at the Emis Mills, named Thomas Meany, became acquainted some short time since with a young girl of the name of Honora Keane. They frequently walked together, but a few days since the girl fancied she was slighted by him, and as she was anxious to keep him to herself she consulted some one in the neighborhood how she could accomplish her desire. The doctor, according to her skill, made up a draught for the girl, and on Sunday last the parties having, as was customary, taken a country excursion, the girl induced him to take it, which he did after some persuasion. He very soon found himself unwell, and hastened to his house, when he complained that he was very ill. Medical aid was called in, and upon the young man being closely questioned the physician declared his belief that he had taken poison. He was immediately taken to the county infirmary, under the care of Dr. Callinan, when everything that medical skill could do was resorted to, but without effect, and the young man died on Wednesday night. It appears that the love potion was composed of cantharides (Spanish flies), and some sugar. An inquisition was held, and a post-mortem examination took place to discover the cause of death. The bottle which contained the draught was found, and the drugs that remained enabled the physician to state what the draught was composed of. The verdict returned was, that Thomas Meany came by his death by having taken a quantity of cantharides on the afternoon of Sunday, 12th inst."

Filibuster Movements at New-York.

It is said the Government has been informed that there are enrolled in New-York two thousand men and boys for a new foray upon Cuba—whose haunts and places of rendezvous are well known, and of whose movements and intentions the Government is well informed. Despatches have gone on from Washington to the officers of the Government in New-York, for a complete and effectual execution of the neutrality laws, and for obedience to all our treaty obligations, and to the law of nations. A despatch from Washington adds:

"The movements of the United States ships of war in New-York have reference to the execution of our own law, as well as the enforcement of the treaties with Cuba. The president will do his duty, and his whole duty, inflexibly, just as he did before, without fear or favor. The U. S. Army and Navy forces in New-York will probably be put under the order of the U. S. District Attorney, if they are deemed necessary for the enforcement of laws."

Burning Smoke.

Two years ago the cities in England and Scotland were like smoked hams, owing to the dense volumes of smoke which filled the atmosphere by the use of bituminous coal. The fields of grain were black in appearance from the same cause, and the hedges were in the like condition. Now all is changed; the sky is no longer like a smoke-house; the rains descend in clear streams, not in inky rivulets; the houses begin to look as if their faces were washed, and the hedges begin to wear their old dark green appearance. All this has been accomplished by an Act of Parliament making it penal for factories to let their smoke escape. The smoke is all burned by simple contrivances of furnaces, among which "Juke's" is very conspicuous. A Commission of Government first established that the burning of smoke was perfectly practicable, and Parliament then enforced the fact by law. The factory and will owners soon found out how to fulfil the conditions of this law, and the result is, they save a great deal of fuel by the operation.—*Scientific American.*

A giant and Giantess.

At Prainston, in Essex county, England, there at present resides a woman aged twenty, who stands six feet four inches in height; the middle finger on either hand measures six inches; the length of her arm is twenty eight inches. It is only within the last three or four years that she has attained her present extraordinary height.—There is every indication that two or three inches will be added to her stature. The Kentish giant, Edward Crausar, is paying his addresses to this young woman, and they will probably be married. Crausar is only nineteen years of age, and stands seven feet six inches. His father and mother are below the middle stature, and his sisters are dwarfish.

The Methodist Church Case.

Judge Leavitt, in the U. S. Circuit Court, Cincinnati, has decided adversely to the Church South, as relates to the Cincinnati Book Concern. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

Communications.

FOR THE LEDGER.

INDIAN SPRINGS, Oct. 25, 1852.
Mr. Editor:—Having seen published in your paper an account of Cotton picking, I have thought proper to send you a statement of a weeks picking by five hands which is as follows:

Hands.	lbs. week.	Ac. per day.
Kit.	1572	262
Antony.	1451	241
Canon.	1531	253
Robin.	1404	234
Bob.	1560	261

J. S.

FOR THE LEDGER.

LANCASTER, S. C. Oct. 20, 1852.
Mr. Editor:—I spent the day yesterday, on the plantation belonging to the estate of Col. F. W. Davis, dec'd., in Chester District and was frequently about the screw, where Mr. A. Carter, the overseer, and some of the hands were picking cotton. They picked that day, 23 bales, averaging 420 lbs. Every bale was neatly sewed and corded. Mr. Carter says when this days work is beaten, he will raise his figures a notch higher.
Respectfully,
W. W. M.

FOR THE LEDGER.

To J. W. of Lancaster.

Are all my efforts used in vain,
Are you resolved to shun my sex?
Can no sweet girl your fond love gain?
If not you will I then perplex.

How would you like a lady tall—
Her hairs black as raven's wing,
Her teeth so white—admired by all,
And voice so sweet to hear her sing.

Beauty of form, complexion clear,
Her fingers tapering and so white,
Feet so small as she cannot wear,
And even 28 are not too tight.

Dian'onds sparkle, so her eyes,
Ruby lips and pouting too,
Unnumber'd charms which have made sighs
Say, this description, will it do?

And not a thousand miles from here,
A lady this will crown your bliss,
Be bold courageous without fear,
Faint heart ne'er won a woman's kiss.

Leave blanks and briefs and anti-banks,
Haste thee to win her ere too late,
I even do not wish your thanks,
But come and claim your lovely KATE.

P. S.—TO JASEN WAINA.

I really pity thee, poor fool,
A wou'dst hee poet wasting time;
In mercy friend, do go to school,
And ne'er again try to write rhyme.
KATE.

PIRATES IN THE CHINA SEAS.

Extract from a letter from Captain Palmer, of the New York clipper ship *Celestial*, from Shanghai, at Liverpool, under date 1st of October, to his owners in this city.

"I omitted to mention in my last that I was attacked by a fleet of nine piratical junks on the coast of Haman. The ship was between the land and the junks, wind light, and the pirates within a quarter of a mile of me, when they all bore down upon the ship, beating their gongs, and firing with double slotted guns. The guns, however, were too heavy—shot, and fell short of us. The breeze providentially freshened, and I soon got clear of them; but for this nothing could have saved us, for some of the junks had mounted sixteen guns, and had from forty to fifty men on board."

"This extract shows the necessity of a complete naval force being kept up in that region, for the protection of our rapidly increasing commerce, and commends itself strongly to the attention of our Government.—*New York Com. Adv.*

Lovers of the "horrible" will read the following with pleasure:
A MAN WOLF.—The Clamor Publico of Madrid, has the following from Comuna, about the 6th.—"There has just been denounced to the tribunal of this city, a man who, upon his own confession has been in the habit of going into the forest and killing and eating men, women and children. He was captured at Castile. He has declared to the examining Magistrate that he had two accomplices, belonging to Valencia, and that they carried on a traffic with Portugal for the fat of his victims. This horrible monster added that he had killed and eaten his mother and sister."

The Editor of the *Herald* well knows the meaning of this expression, for it is as plain as the noonday sun.
In composition, Scriptural, Political, Rhetorical, frequently will we find figurative or comparative expressions. The Holy Bible abounds with such comparative expressions; thus, "The kingdom of heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field;" or again, unto a grain of mustard seed.
No system can exist without a centre; no government can be formed, no society established without a centre, i. e., without a presiding officer. And, although ours is a Republican Government, it partakes of monarchy, inasmuch as we have a head, or sovereign ruler over us. He has certain powers vested in him, and by the exercise of the right vested in him, can retard or advance certain measures. Were this not the case, why should there be a continuous struggle between the two great parties, Whigs and Democrats, to elect their favorite candidate? Whig measures suit Whigs, and Democratic measures suit Democrats. Now we contend that much depends upon who fills the Presidential chair, and therefore draw the comparison between the President of the United States, and the sun in the centre of the solar system.
When John Adams was elected President of the United States, the historian says:

Lancaster Ledger.

LANCASTERVILLE, S. C.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1852.

RETURN DAY.—Saturday October 30.

We learn from the Camden Journal, that the Fall Term of the Court of Common Pleas, for Kershaw District, will commence its session on Wednesday, the 3d of November. The postponement from Monday the 1st, to Wednesday is occasioned by the extra session of the Legislature which will take place in Columbia.

WANTED.—An emollient ointment to heal the wounded feelings of our friend Grist of the Yorkville *Miscellany*.
Some time ago we made an allusion to Grist's writing so much about the weather and in consequence of that he will not exchange.
How different our friends of the Fairfield Herald; we have had some sparring with them, yet they are always accommodating us. We receive on Saturday night, the Register of Saturday morning, by the cross mail, which is of great advantage to us.

SOME TWO weeks ago we received an advertisement from J. Hunter, Philadelphia, and the offer of Twelve Dollars to insert it in the Ledger one year. We wrote to Hunter that we would do so if he would pay us in advance—we have not heard from him since. This looks significant.

SOME little excitement was exhibited in our town on Friday last, occasioned by the departure of some thirty-three free negroes for Liberia. They comprise 5 families all of Lancaster District. Jacobs, the pioneer of this band, has always sustained an exceptional character for probity and honesty, and his loss is regretted by many; however, they seem to think Liberia is the place for them, and no doubt it is, and we wish all other free negroes would follow. Jacobs and his party will be shipped from Wilmington, N. C., by the Colonization Society.

OUR thanks to Mr. Henry J. Stevens, for the present of potatoes. They were of such size that we found three, with some of Cousart's beef and Hasalline wheat bread, an abundance for dinner yesterday. Should any of our fastidious epicures sneer at this, our excuse is that we are the housekeeper at present.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Commissioner in Equity of Kershaw District, requests us to direct attention to his advertisement. Persons wishing to purchase land, will observe that the sale takes place in Camden, on Monday next.

OUR neighbor, Mr. S. B. Emmons has a perfect bazaar near our habitation.—A purchaser would be obliged to visit a dozen stores in Charleston, whereas, at Mr. Emmons' he could find every article he wished. Mr. E. has purchased his stock at the North, and having given himself ample time to make his purchases, we know his customers will be pleased with his selections.

SEE T. K. Cureton's Advertisement. Stir yourselves and pay up, and at the same time remember the Printer!

MR. BOON, it will be seen by advertisement, has taken the Hotel in Camden, formerly occupied by Mr. Ingram. Under the cognomen of "United States," we hope it will receive a share of the patronage of the travelling public.

THE Fairfield *Herald* some time ago, took unto task for using the term, "The President of the United States like the sun in the solar system, from whence our light is derived, &c."

Having nothing very particular to engage our attention this week, we will endeavor to state in what sense we used the above expression. We will state however as a preliminary remark, that it is very evident why the *Herald* pushed us on to the only point he could find with a shadow of ground for inveigling us—he found himself completely discomfited on every issue made, and as a drowning man will catch at a straw, we presume our friend finding this expression of ours, in the height of his joy, exclaimed "we'll have Bailey now—we can't say anything about 'depriced,' so we will give up in every case, and see what he'll do, now, with the President of the United States, like the sun, the centre of the solar system."

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No system can exist without a centre; no government can be formed, no society established without a centre, i. e., without a presiding officer. And, although ours is a Republican Government, it partakes of monarchy, inasmuch as we have a head, or sovereign ruler over us. He has certain powers vested in him, and by the exercise of the right vested in him, can retard or advance certain measures. Were this not the case, why should there be a continuous struggle between the two great parties, Whigs and Democrats, to elect their favorite candidate? Whig measures suit Whigs, and Democratic measures suit Democrats. Now we contend that much depends upon who fills the Presidential chair, and therefore draw the comparison between the President of the United States, and the sun in the centre of the solar system.
When John Adams was elected President of the United States, the historian says:

Many feared that his administration would assume a one sided Anglo-aristocratic character. His inaugural address to Congress, however tranquillized the minds of most persons." If the editor of the *Herald* is not satisfied, we can't help it.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

MEYER'S UNIVERSUM.

Beautiful! beautiful! The Plates in Meyer's Universum. The publisher has kindly sent us the numbers of this handsome Periodical. See advertisement.

THE FAMILIAR FRIEND.

The advertisement in this paper we wish attention to be directed to. We have been receiving this paper regularly for the past eight months, and only reiterate the opinion we hear expressed by others, that it is one of the best, if not the very best literary paper in the Union.

We have received a pamphlet with this title: "An Essay on the Agricultural Capabilities of Chester District, read at the semi-annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society at Chester, in August 1849." We understand the author is Dr. J. L. Douglas, and return thanks for the favor. We will endeavor to give an extract or two from it in our next paper.

The Legislature.

BELOW we give a list of the Senators and Members elect of the next Legislature of South Carolina, as far as heard from:

RICHLAND.—Senator.—J. H. Adams.
Representatives.—J. D. Tradewell, C. T. Howell, Wade Hampton jr., Wm. Mabin.
FAIRFIELD.—Senator.—Gen. John Buchanan.
Representatives.—Capt. J. N. Shedd, Dr. H. H. Clark, and R. S. Boylston, Esq.
ST. MATHEWS.—Senator.—T. J. Goodwin.
Representative.—O. M. Dantzer.
CHESTERFIELD.—Senator.—T. E. Powe.
Representatives.—E. B. Cash, and J. W. Blakeney.
MARLBORO'.—Senator.—C. W. Dudley.
Representatives.—C. A. Thornwell and T. C. Wetherly.
YORK.—Senator.—J. D. Witherspoon.
Representatives.—A. B. Springs, G. W. Williams, W. J. Clawson, A. S. Wallace.
CHESTER.—Senator.—Samuel McAlley.
Representatives.—C. D. Melton, W. A. Rosborough, T. Ingram.
UNION.—Senator.—W. H. Grist.
Representatives.—R. Beatty, B. H. Rice, J. M. Gadsberry.
DARLINGTON.—Senator.—J. P. Zimmerman.
Representatives.—E. W. Charles, J. B. Byrd, J. F. Erwin.
ST. PHILIPS & ST. MICHAELS.—Senators.—W. D. Porter, J. E. Carow.
Representatives.—G. N. Reynolds, jr., J. B. Campbell, James Simmons, John Seigling jr., P. Della Torre, F. Lannoe, G. A. Trenholm, B. F. Hunt, Nelson Mitchell, H. C. King, H. D. Lossing, J. Charles Blum, E. McCrady, J. F. Papanheim, H. Gourdin, Samuel Cruikshank, A. W. Barnett, T. O. Elliott.
ST. ANDREWS PARISH.—Senator.—W. Izard Bull.
Representatives.—W. B. Soakrook.
ST. PAUL'S.—Senator.—R. Fishburne.
Representative.—W. E. Haskell.
LANCASTER.—T. W. Huey.
Representatives.—W. C. Cauthen, and T. K. Cureton.
LAURENS.—Senator.—P. L. Calhoun.
Representatives.—C. P. Sullivan, John Hudgens, R. E. Campbell, Geo. Anderson.
ORANGE.—Senator.—D. Barton.
Representative.—Cooner.
BARNWELL.—Senator.—J. I. Wilson.
Representatives.—W. A. Owens, S. W. Trotti, Jas. Patterson, N. G. Walker, D. Burk.
CHRIST CHURCH.—Senator.—A. Hibben.
Representative.—T. M. Wagner.
GREENVILLE.—Senator.—T. P. Brockman.
Representatives.—McBee, B. F. Perry, Morgan, P. E. Duncan.
ST. GEORGE.—Senator.—R. S. Bedon.
Representative.—A. E. McGuffey.
PRINCE GEORGE, WINNAB.—Senator.—R. F. W. Allston.
Representatives.—J. H. Read, jr., G. Manigault, J. I. Middleton.
CLAREMONT.—Senator.—F. J. Moses.
Representatives.—John T. Green, J. D. Ashmore, J. B. Witherspoon.
CLAREMONT.—Senator.—J. I. Manning.
Representatives.—J. J. Ingram, John Eppe.
ABBEVILLE.—Senator.—J. P. McShaw.
Representatives.—Hearst, McGeorge, Vanoe, Thomson, Jourdan.
EDGEFIELD.—Senator.—N. L. Griffin.
Representatives.—W. S. Mobly, A. J. Hammond, John C. Allen, W. Harrison, Z. W. Carville.
SPARTANBURG.—Senator.—G. Cannon.
Representatives.—J. W. Tucker, E. C. Leitner, J. Dean, Winsmith and Bates.
MARION.—Senator.—Robert Harlee.
Representatives.—Johnson, Mallins, DuMont.
ST. JAMES, GOOSE CREEK.—Senator.—J. Wilson.
Representative.—J. Murray.
ALL SAINTS.—Senator.—A. Hassel.
Representative.—A. B. Fagg.
HORRY DISTRICT.—Senator.—R. G. W. Grist.
Representative.—Robt. Munroe, jr.
ST. PETER'S PARISH.—Senator.—A. M. Ruth.
Representatives.—A. R. Johnson, D. Lawton.
ST. JOHN'S COLLETON.—Senator.—Wm. Bailey.
Representative.—Jabez Wescott.

It is said that Mrs. Mary Toland, wife of Dr. H. H. Toland, recently of Columbia, S. C., died on the 1st of September at the Stockton House, Stockton, California, aged 29 years, William A. Seigler, of Barnwell District in this State, also died at Barton's Bar, California, recently of Cholera.

From the Charleston Courier.
Telegraphic Intelligence.
Precarious Condition of Mr. Webster.
Baltimore, October 22, 21 P. M.
Advices from Boston state that Mr. Webster is dying, and that he cannot live throughout the day.

BISHOP DOANE'S CASE.—The following was the vote in the Court of Bishops on dismissing the presentment of Bishop Doane.
Yeas—Bishops Chase, (N. H.), Whittingham, (Md.), Delancy, (West N. Y.), Upland, (Ind.), Rutledge, (Fla.), Kemper, (N. W. Doc.), McCoskey, (Mich.), and Green, (Miss.)—8.
Nays—Bishops Eastburn, (Mass.), Hopkins, (Va.), Potter, (Pa.), Lee, (Del.), Johns, (Va.), and Smith, (Ky.)—6.
The three prosecuting Bishops may be considered as concurring with the majority, but they were not entitled to vote.

AN Ounce of fact, is worth a pound of theory; and the swarm of conclusive facts that cluster round that incomparable preparation, Hood's's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, establishing its value as a tonic and restorative, are such as could prevent incredulity itself from questioning its efficacy. In all cases of diseases of the stomach, whether acute or chronic, it may be recommended for its cooling, cordial and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, heartburn, loss of appetite, nausea, nervous tremors, relaxation, debility, &c. are relieved by the Bitters in a very short space of time; and a perseverance in their use never fails to work a thorough cure. 32—2m.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

Important to Dyspeptics.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Peppin, The True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own Method, by Nature's own Agent, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by Agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements. 31

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH.—Thursday, Oct. 9 P. M. The Board of Health report 7 deaths from Yellow Fever for the past twenty-four hours.
J. L. DAWSON, M. D., C. R.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH.—Friday, 24 P. M. The Board of Health report five deaths from Yellow Fever for the past twenty-four hours.
J. L. DAWSON, M. D., C. R.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

FROM LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.
FROM HAVRE, Oct. 10.
FROM HAVRE, Oct. 12.

Charleston Market.

Oct. 23.—COTTON.—The transactions yesterday reached about 1600 bales, at extremes ranging from 94 to 104c. The sales establish a decline of about 4c. on the quotations given in our weekly report.

Oct. 23.—HALF-PASTONE O'CLOCK.—COTTON.—The sales this morning total 660 bales, at from 74 a 104c.—prices continuing to droop.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 23.—COTTON.—The cotton market today was quiet but steady; in prices there was no change from those of the previous day, and the market closed firm—43 bales were sold at 9 to 9 1/2c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

State of South Carolina.

KERSHAW DISTRICT.
In Equity.

Louisa de Bruhl by next friend, } Bill for Partition
} and substituting
King Sowell and G. } Trustees, &c.
Sowell, Admr. et al. }

IN obedience to an order in this case made, dated October 6th, A. D. 1852, I will offer sale at public outcry, on the 1st day of November next, at the Court House Door in Camden, all the Lands belonging to Levi Sowell, deceased. The said lands will be sold in different tracts or parcels, as recommended in the return of the Commissioners to the Writ of Partition issued in this case, and as represented in the several plats therein referred to, and is more particularly described as follows:

TRACT NO. 1.—Contains 342 acres, about half of which is cleared land, and is bounded as follows: On the North by lands belonging to the Estate of Rich'd. Holley, dec'd., and English's Branch—East by lands of Estate of Levi Sowell, dec'd., South by lands of same Estate and Spring Branch, and West by Lynch's Creek.—Said Tract has on it the residence of the late proprietor.

TRACT NO. 2.—Contains 385 acres, about half of which is cleared, and is bounded as follows: North by lands, ownership of which is not known—East by lands granted to Charles Evans and by Woodward Branch—South by Lynch's Creek—West by Spring Branch and lands belonging to the Estate of Levi Sowell, dec'd., and lands of Burrell Cato.

TRACT NO. 3.—Contains 300 acres, none of which is cleared—bounded North by Ballaleon Road and Lawyer Road—East by Lawyer Road—South by John Bailey's land—West by Road from Camden to Taxahaw.

TRACT NO. 4.—Contains 757 acres, none of which is cleared, and is bounded on the North by lands supposed to be vacant, and lands of Jas. Estridge, and by Long Branch—East by lands belonging to Estate of Levi Sowell—has on it a Mill Pond. Buffalo Creek runs entirely through said tract, as does likewise the Camden Road.

TRACT NO. 5.—Contains 90 acres, none of which is cleared, and is bounded North by Long Branch, and South by lands granted to Willis T. Jones, in 1839.
Terms.—A credit, without interest, until January 1st, 1854.—Purchasers to give bond, with approved personal security, and a mortgage of the premises.
W. H. B. WORKMAN, c. c., &c.
October